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Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

WHIG AND AMERICAN MEETING.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whig and American party, on Tuesday Jan'y 31, 1860, at the Town Hall, on motion of Col. C. E. Leete, E. J. Hale, Esq., was called to the Chair, and B. F. Pearce and R. M. Orrell requested to act as Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been briefly and clearly explained by the chairman,

On motion of T. C. Fuller, Esq., a committee of seven was appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to that duty: Messrs. T. C. Fuller, Randal McDaniel, Robt. Williams, David McNeill, Maj. Neill McDugald, Joseph Pate, and Henry Lilly.

During the absence of the committee, A. R. McDonald, Esq., of Moore, was called, who came forward and made a sound, conservative speech, in which also, he defended nobly the Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer against the vile and malignant aspersions of the unprincipled Democratic press of North Carolina.

The committee returned and reported through their chairman, Mr. Fuller, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the Whig and American party in North Carolina, having appointed a day for the holding of a Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor, and for the further purpose of deliberating and acting for the best interests of the conservative portion of our citizens:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint one hundred delegates from the County of Cumberland, to meet our political brethren in Convention at Raleigh, on the 22d of February, prox.

Resolved, 2d. That in these times of fanaticism and wild excitement, it behooves all who desire the perpetuity of this Union, all who love the principles of the Constitution and revere the teachings of the immortal WASHINGTON, to strive for the restoration of those feelings of good will and fraternity which formerly existed between the Northern and Southern portions of this Confederacy.

Resolved, 3d. That Messrs. Gilmer, Smith, Leach and Vance, our Representatives in Congress, have, by their votes and speeches during the present session, reflected the true sentiments of the Whigs and Americans of this county, and that their manly, patriotic course deserves the approbation of all who are opposed to the measures of extremists of all sections of our country.

Resolved, 4th. That under whatever leader we fight in the political battles of 1860, our motto should ever be, a union of the Whigs and Americans for the sake of the American Union.

In accordance with the first resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the State Convention:

Colin McRae, John A Williams, Wm. Vink, Wm McMillan, Ch'r Monroe, J Utley, R P Buxton, W H Haigh, W T Rhodes, E L Pemberton, T C Fuller, John A McLauchlin, D J McLeod, Wm McLaurin, Jno D Williams, John D McArthur, J A Pemberton, Dr J F Foulkes, A Johnson, J C Haigh, G W Williams, Maj D G McRae, J A Worth, Geo Lauder, A Alden, W C Troy, H Lilly, P M Hale, J M Williams, M Faulk, W R Bolton, John P McLean, Dr B W Robinson, Jas McGilvary, J A McArthur, T S Lutterloh, D McLaurin, E F Moore, T J Johnson, W Whitehead, P Shemwell, J C Poe, M McKinnon, Maj A McLean, Jas Sandy, W B Shemwell, A A McKethan, Jas W Horne, N A Stedman, W A Huske, W J Anderson, W H Carver, Dr H C Robinson, E J Lilly, L C Lineberry, H C Lucas, Maj Wm Huske, Col C E Leete, David McNeill, Esq, Rob't Williams, Daniel McDaniel, John C Smith, Col McCormick, Daniel Smith, Jesse B Carver, John H Smith, Graham D Baker, H G Hall, G W Bullard, Maj Neill McDugald, Capt Arch'd McLean, C B Mallett, E H Evans, G H Makepeace, G H Haigh, Jas Evans, R McDaniel, Wm B Wright, W T Horne, Jas R McDonald, Wright Huske, J W Sandford, E W Willkings, J C Blocker, Jos Pate, John T Wright, Jonathan Evans, L Culbreth, J H Hawley, J J Gilchrist, W H Lutterloh, B Culbreth, Alex Ray, J D Callais, J B Hawley, A McCrimmon, Jos Baker, Jr, J N Smith, O P Stark, D T Newby, R M Guy, J T Rose, B R Huske, A Holmes, Capt D McDougald, John W Matthews.

On motion of E. L. Pemberton, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of Delegates.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph, was called, and spoke in his usual practical manner on the absorbing topics of the day, clearly and to the point, showing who produced this excited state of affairs, and how it must be ended.

Mr. Fuller eloquently (though too briefly) stated that in our party, and with us alone, were to be found the true elements of peace and union; that the same spirit which now animated us rose from Ashland in 1850, and caused the troubled waters to be still, when discord and disunion seemed threatening from every quarter.

Mr. A. R. Kelly of Moore, being called, came forward and spoke feelingly of the satisfaction it gave him to know that he belonged to that party which had been sound and conservative through its whole career, and said truly, that the so-called National Democratic party had provoked trouble in former days, and asked us to join them and fight out; they now ask us to run to them, help them, to do nothing else than form a sectional party, the very thing we desire to suppress, though he hoped the Whig party would be aroused to their duty and stay the troubles which now seem impending.

On motion of W. J. Anderson, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Observer, and other Whig papers in the State requested to copy.

On motion of Wm. McLaurin, Esq. the meeting adjourned.

E. J. HALE, Chm'n.

B. F. PEARCE, } Sec'ys.
R. M. ORRELL, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PUBLIC MEETING COMPLIMENTARY TO A. R. KELLY, Esq.

On Saturday evening of Moore County Court, the Court, the members of the Bar, and quite a number of the citizens of the Town and surrounding country, assembled in the Court House in Carthage for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in consequence of the removal of Mr. Kelly from this State: when, on motion of Gen. W. D. Dowd, the meeting was organized by appointing Dr. John Shaw Chairman, and requesting R. W. Goldston, Esq. to act as Sec'y.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by Col. J. W. Cameron, who addressed the meeting in a feeling and eloquent speech.

On motion of Gen. Dowd, Col. J. W. Cameron, A. R. McDonald and Col. J. C. Davis, were appointed a committee to prepare Resolutions, expressive of the feelings of this meeting. During the absence of the committee, Clement Dowd, Esq. addressed the meeting in a feeling and appropriate manner.

The committee, through their chairman Col. J. W. Cameron, submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, We learn with regret, that our much esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, A. R. Kelly, is about to remove to Alabama: and whereas his learning and ability, as a member of the North Carolina Bar, have won for him the confidence and esteem of this Court, and the members of the Bar: and whereas, by his public services whilst a member of the Senate of North Carolina, he won the confidence of his constituents, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we part with our worthy and much esteemed friend, A. R. Kelly, with the deepest emotions of regret, believing that in his removal, we lose one of the brightest ornaments of the Legal Profession in North Carolina.

2nd. That his honesty, integrity, and many virtues, have won the affection and confidence of this Court and community, and bound them to him with an attachment as lasting as life itself.

3d. That we commend him to the favorable consideration of those with whom he may be connected in his new field of labor, and express our desires that prosperity and happiness may attend him through life.

In offering these resolutions, Col. Cameron made some very feeling remarks. He alluded to the long and intimate acquaintance of Mr. Kelly and himself, as students, class-mates in College, and as associates at the Bar. He said he had studied Mr. Kelly's character for twenty years, and knew him to be "one of the noblest works of God, *an honest man.*"

Col. Davis and A. R. McDonald were also called up, and delivered able and appropriate speeches.

On motion of Col. Cameron, it was ordered, that, by the permission of the Court, these resolutions be spread upon its records.

On motion, it was ordered, that these proceedings and resolutions be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Carolinian, Presbyterian, and Spirit of the Age.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SHAW, Ch'n.

R. W. GOLDSTON, Sec'y.

Jan. 28, 1860.

The Right Spirit Working.—As much discussion prevails concerning the actual extent of the non-intercourse feeling, and as some Northern journals are loudly denying that any effects of it have been felt, we state a fact under our own observation.

In the course of a short visit on Friday to the leading Wholesale Houses on Meeting and Hayne streets, one of the editors of the Courier was shown a dozen letters, enclosing orders, and in some cases to large amounts. These letters were new openings from Southern and Southwestern merchants, who had previously procured supplies from New York, and a majority of them, so far as is known, had never before traded in Charleston. The writers now express the determination to resort to Southern marts exclusively, and give their trial orders to Charleston.

Charleston Courier.

As It Should Be.—A large quantity of the North Carolina Cassimere, manufactured at Salem, was shipped from this point on Monday to the orders of merchants of diffrent places in the State of Louisiana. This is as it should be. Encourage southern manufactures and southern mechanics, and you do more to establish southern independence than has been done by all the champaign drinking Southern Conventions ever held.

This Cassimere is really a good and pretty article; fit for the wear of any gentleman in any place, and we think that southern merchants would do well to try the experiment of making their winter purchases of that sort of goods from the Salem Factory, and other similar southern establishments.

High Point Reporter.

The Negro Fever.—There is a perfect fever raging in Georgia now on the subject of buying negroes. Several sales which have come under our eye within a month past afford an unmistakable symptom of the prevalence of a disease in the public mind on this subject. In view of the fabulous prices offered for this species of property, reflecting men are led to the inquiry, what is to be done to supply the deficiency which is produced with us by the great demand for negroes in the Southwest? We are unable to give any satisfactory answer. But, so far as the effect which these high prices are to have in our own State is concerned, we think we can truthfully say, the fever will soon abate in a very natural way. Men are borrowing money to day at exorbitant rates of interest to buy negroes at exorbitant prices. The speculation will not sustain the speculators, and in a short time we shall see many negroes and much land offered under the sheriff's hammer, with few buyers for cash, and then this kind of property will descend to its real value. The old rule of pricing a negro by the price of cotton by the pound—that is to say, if cotton is worth twelve cents a negro man is worth twelve hundred dollars, if at fifteen cents, then fifteen hundred dollars—does not seem to be regarded. Negroes are twenty-five per cent. higher now, with cotton at ten and a half cents, than they were two or three years ago, when it was worth fifteen and sixteen cents. Men are demented upon the subject. A reverse will surely come.

Milledgeville Union, Jan. 17th.

Arrested.—A man named D. F. Davis was arrested in this town last week and carried before the County Court then in session, and bound over to the Superior Court to answer for expressing improper sentiments—sentiments offensive to southern men. We learn that Davis lives in a neighborhood in this county known as Ferreltown.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We learn that Calvin Pearce and John H. Pearce, citizen of Randolph county, have been bound over for their appearance at the next Term of Randolph Superior Court, charged with circulating incendiary publications.

Greensborough Patriot.

Boiler Burst.—The boiler of a steam mill belonging to Mr. F. Fries of Salem, exploded on Monday week, tearing down the mill shed and dreadfully injuring the negro fireman.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1860.

WHIG AND AMERICAN MEETING.—The meeting on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall was an unusually large and respectable one, and was animated by the best spirit, recalling to remembrance many such scenes in the palmy days of the Whig party. Earnest speeches were delivered by A. R. McDonald and A. R. Kelly, Esqs., of Moore, Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph, and Thomas C. Fuller, Esq., of this town. The proceedings and resolutions will be found in another column.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.—This part of the State loses another valuable citizen in the removal to Alabama of Angus R. Kelly, Esq., of Moore county, one of the leading members of the Bar of that county and this and other neighboring counties, and former State Senator. It will be seen by a publication to-day, that a fit tribute of respect was paid to him by his fellow citizens of Moore. We mingle our regrets with theirs at the loss of a gentleman who has worked his way up, by industry and integrity, to an eminently respectable standing; and our hopes with theirs that he may promote his prosperity and happiness by the removal.

LOST LETTERS.—It is officially announced by the Post Office Department, that out of nearly two millions of dead letters a year, more than half fail to reach their destination on account of *illegible* or *mis*-direction.

Almost every one who writes or receives many letters, will doubtless be able to recall some instance within his own knowledge of the failure of letters in consequence of misdirection. We have heard of a case in this town within a week or two which gave rise to a good deal of anxiety. A gentleman inclosed money in a letter to his correspondent in Raleigh, and his clerk deposited the letter in the Fayetteville post office. But no such letter arrived at Raleigh. As the through bag is not opened between this place and Raleigh, the blame of the failure of course rested on these two offices. In a few days the letter was advertised in Wilmington, and was then soon applied for and received by its proper owner in Raleigh. The mistake originated in the writer, because, his correspondence being chiefly with Wilmington, he wrote Wilmington instead of Raleigh.

Such incidents are calculated to make us charitable towards public officers, and indeed towards others, for the error for which we blame others may possibly be our error.

SOUTHERN TRADE.—The New York papers are looking with universal anxiety at the opening of the spring trade from the South. The Journal of Commerce says that merchants from the South and South-west are beginning to arrive freely and "the Metropolitan Hotel was full and turning off travelers. In the ordinary course of things, an unusually large Southern trade might be expected, but under the present excitement, no confident calculations can be made." The Commercial learns from one of the largest dry goods jobbing houses, selling exclusively to the South, that their regular customers have commenced to arrive, though not so promptly as usual. They are advised by letters from the South that the effect of the existing excitement has been exaggerated, though there will no doubt be some transfer of custom to Southern jobbing cities.

MR. GILMER.—A week ago we denied a statement made by the Charlotte Democrat, that Mr. Gilmer had voted for a Mr. Schwartz for Speaker—Schwartz, who voted, as it was said, for Sherman. We had scanned the votes as they occurred with care, and had seen no such vote by Mr. Gilmer. We had every separate vote but three before us, and there was no such vote. We felt justified therefore in calling upon the Democrat to retract or to make good its assertion. But we also wrote to Mr. Gilmer for the papers containing the three missing votes. In sending them to us, and in fully confirming our statement as based on the official record, he makes a statement so creditable to himself as an honest man, and so different from the usual course of public men, that we give *as coming from him* a statement of facts which cannot be found on that record. As the Democrat stated, Mr. Schwartz was elected as an anti-Lecompton Democrat, and has voted and votes for the Black Republican candidate. *But*, early in the session Mr. Schwartz voted for Mr. Gilmer, having previously voted only for anti-Lecompton Democrats. Mr. Gilmer, supposing him to be a national man from his votes, returned the compliment by a mere complimentary vote on the next ballot. When Schwartz's name was called he voted, for the first time, for Sherman, and in consequence of that Mr. Gilmer rose and changed his vote from Schwartz to one of his own party. When the vote was announced Mr. Gilmer was announced as so voting for a member of his own party; he is so recorded; and we were right in our statement. Had the Democrat's informant been as anxious to state things fairly, as to injure Mr. Gilmer, we think we know enough of our friends of the Democrat to know that they would not have charged Mr. Gilmer with voting "for Schwartz, *who voted for Sherman.*"

A UNITED SOUTH.—The N. Y. Express calls attention to it as a significant fact, that "in voting for Smith the South, save one, gave a united vote, for the first time in the history of the Government."

Texas and the North.—A bill has been introduced into the Texas legislature to imprison northern drummers, teachers and preachers.

Governor Houston's Message dissents completely from the South Carolina resolutions.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Grimes called attention to a statement in the remarks of Mr. Toombs relative to the States that had passed laws rendering the fugitive slave laws inoperative, in which he had included Iowa, and denied that any such laws had been passed by Iowa.

Mr. Nicholson, Tennessee Democrat, spoke on the territorial difficulties. Concluding, he "sought to show that the South was not responsible for the existing agitation of the slavery question, and that, *as the Republican party had practically succeeded* in the only object hitherto assigned as the motive of its organization—resistance to the expansion of slavery—common patriotism demanded a cessation of the sectional contest; for, if that contest were continued when its avowed aim was already reached, the South could only infer that the ultimate destruction of slavery was the goal of the party. For himself, he did not feel called to state in advance the issues on which a dissolution of this Union should be suspended. The people of Tennessee were not for disunion *per se*, and just as little were they for submission *per se*. He deprecated all words of menace from the citizens of either section."

On Tuesday, Mr. Hunter, of Va., made a long speech on Douglas' resolutions. He pointed out the vast importance of the products of slave-labor to the people North, and argued that there was no "irrepressible" hostility between the two sections. Emancipation, he said, would prove extremely injurious to the people of all sections. If the North could not in conscience carry out the provisions of the Constitution, the manly course for her is to say so and prepare for separation.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the proceedings excited unusual interest, and the galleries and lobbies were crowded. Thousands of both sexes were excluded. The preliminaries occupied two hours, and it was found that all the members were present except three, Messrs. C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Stallworth of Ala., and Brown of Ky. Mr. Sherman, withdrawing his name, spoke at some length, urging his friends to join him in the support of a gentleman who might concentrate a larger vote than himself.

The 40th vote resulted: whole number 234; necessary to elect 118; Pennington 115; Smith 113; Scattering 6. The scattering were the votes of the two candidates, and Messrs. Allen, Holman, Davis of Ind. and Riggs of N. J., regular and A. L. Democrats. The 41st vote was precisely as the 40th, except that the candidates did not vote. The 42d was the same except that Mr. Smith voted—Mr. Pennington did not. During this vote, Mr. Riggs, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, understanding that his vote would elect, changed to Pennington, disavowing any sympathy with his opinions but desiring an organization; finding that there was no election he withdrew his vote from Pennington. Mr. Briggs of N. Y., (American,) bitterly denounced the Pennsylvania members who had withdrawn from Mr. Smith on Friday. Mr. Morris replied, that he could not get Mr. Smith to pledge himself how he would constitute the Ways and Means (tariff) committee. The last vote appearing to show that the four scattering were not prepared to support either of the prominent candidates, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, says the telegraphic account in yesterday's Petersburg Express, "Mr. Smith, of N. C., in a short, graceful and patriotic speech, announced his withdrawal from the canvass for Speaker. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, nominated Mr. McClernand, of Ill. Some of the South Americans refused to vote for him unless their votes could elect him. The Democrats thought this an unfair view of their support of Smith. [Did they forget that some of their men had refused to vote for Mr. Smith, when their votes *would have elected him?*] The 43d vote was had: whole vote 233; necessary to elect 117; Pennington 116; McClernard 91; Gilmer 5; McQueen 6; Millson 6; scattering 9. Of the composition of this vote we know nothing, except the telegraphic statement that Mr. Davis, Maryland American, voted for Pennington.

TRAITORS.—The following from Tuesday's Constitution, the Democratic administration organ at Washington, shows that two more Democrats have deserted to the enemy. On the day this denunciation was issued, another, Mr. Riggs of New Jersey, also deserted, along with two South Americans from Maryland, Harris & Davis:—

DESERTING TO THE ENEMY.

After eight weeks' tergiversation and shuffling, two members of the present Congress who have hitherto claimed to be considered democrats, albeit of the anti-Lecompton stripe, deserted to the enemy yesterday, when they found that the time had arrived when they must decide between a national man and a black republican. The names of these individuals are:

GARNETT B. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, and
JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of New York.

We confess this infamous act on the part of these men has not surprised us in the least. We deemed them both fully capable of it at any time since Congress met; and we have invariably discredited the assurances which we have received from many of our friends that "Messrs Adrain and Reynolds would never vote for a black republican." We never reposed a particle of faith in either. We knew that they were always ready to betray their constituents and violate the pledges on which they were elected, whenever it was made worth their while to do so; and when we were told that the deed was done—the iniquity perpetrated—we neither expressed nor felt astonishment. We think, further, that the democratic party has no more reason to regret the desertion than it has to regret that of Haskin, Hickman, and Schwartz. It is far better to have such men as open and avowed enemies than as false and traitorous friends. In the ranks of the black republicans they are merely objects of contemptuous pity and the scorn of all honest men; but while they remained nominally in the democratic body, they were dangerous, objects of eternal suspicion, spies in the camp. A spy in the guise of a friend is always more to be dreaded than a declared enemy.

The Friday's set of deserters are thus denounced at home, in Philadelphia:—

The Speakership.—It was seriously contemplated last evening, to call an indignation meeting to denounce the action of the Pennsylvania members who prevented an organization yesterday, and many of our merchants suggested that Mr. Morris, from the Second District of the city, should be burnt in effigy. The Democratic members had accepted as a candidate, one who had always been an uncompromising opponent, and thus yielded to a party of not one-fourth their number. Mr. Smith is national, conservative and unexceptionable, and by his unwavering adherence to the principle of protection to American industry, has special claims upon the support of representatives from this State. And yet Messrs. Morris, Scranton and Wood defeated him by throwing their votes away upon Mr. Corwin. Had they gone for Mr. Smith, they could have elected him and ended the struggle. Clearly, then, theirs is the responsibility for the delay, and theirs should be the punishment. For whatever office Mr. Morris may again come before the public, let his inexcusable, factious, inconsistent conduct in this matter be remembered to his defeat. This failure to organize affects other interests than those of politicians. The revenue from our commerce is now locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, and thus millions of dollars are withdrawn from circulation. The banks are unable to discount freely, merchants cannot get the accommodations they need, and so trade is languishing and all the interests of the country are suffering. For this, Mr. Morris and his friends are accountable.—*Philadelphia Evening Jour.*

The N. Y. Express says of the conduct of Mr. Morris and his associates, that "it has created an equally profound astonishment among business, professional, and other citizens here, and almost without distinction of party."

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—We believe that the largest cotton factory in the South is at Augusta, Geo. Not long since it failed, and we see by an article in the Charleston Courier that it carried down with it twenty-five or thirty other cotton factories, "whilst others still have dragged out a sickly existence from the same cause—*a want of home patronage.*" There is another very large establishment at Graniteville, S. C., which has been a decided success, and simply for the reason that it has been able to sell its fabrics at home, in Charleston, and has thus saved the enormous commissions so generally paid to Northern commission houses for selling, and the enormous losses by the failure of these commission houses whenever a monetary revulsion visits the country. The refusal of our own people to buy home made osnaburgs and sheetings and shirtings is the cause, in nine cases out of ten, of the failure of manufactories in the South. They cannot flourish without a home market. And we have repeatedly and frankly endeavored, from our own knowledge and bitter experience, to deter our fellow citizens from engaging in such a business so long as the South refuses to sustain it. There is no profit in it, and men are not called on to waste their money on patriotic enterprises which are not appreciated. There *is* a Southern market for vastly more fabrics than the South manufactures; but the Southern manufacturers are not allowed to supply that wide market, except indeed through the costly agency of Northern commission merchants, in Northern ships, insured by Northern underwriters, and hauled to and fro by Northern draymen. All these Northern operations cost the South money—the money which *ought to be* the profit of the South.

The writer to whom we alluded above says:—

"From the same cause the various attempts to make buckets and tubs, in different parts of the South, failed. They were far better buckets than those made at the North, but our merchants would not purchase them. Twenty five cents in the price of a dozen buckets would tempt the country merchant to buy a Yankee article instead of the homemade, which would give twice the satisfaction to the consumer, but would not pay so good a profit to the vendor; and here lies the grand secret why home patronage is not liberally extended to the encouragement and protection of Southern enterprise and home industry. There was quite a spirit abroad some years ago for raising broom corn and manufacturing brooms, and that business has failed and been abandoned from the same cause. Chair making is another branch of manufacturing that ought to have succeeded at the South; but that shared the fate of other enterprises from the same cause.

"Paper making is another and very important branch of business to the South, and that has suffered seriously from the want of Southern patronage. Even our newspapers were not until recently printed on Southern paper, and some are still using a Yankee article. One or two extensive establishments in New Orleans, great advocates for Southern institutions, are printing extensively circulated journals on Northern paper, not for the reason that they cannot procure a Southern and a better article.

"Almost every sheet of newspaper used by the Press of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, is of Southern manufacture. Three fourths of all that is used in New Orleans is made at the North. In Tennessee it is divided between the North and South. The Southern Methodist Book concern gets most of their's from North of Mason and Dixon's Line. Most of the newspapers of that State are manufactured South.

"It is now becoming generally known to publishers that good and cheap paper is made at the South; it is likely that that branch of industry will be able to take care of itself, particularly as the consumer purchases directly from the manufacturer, which is not the case with manufacturers in other branches, who can reach the consumer only through the merchant, who, if he be like other men, will have his attention directed to making money; and they can all succeed best in carrying out that object by selling goods that are made far away from home, for every body knows the worth of a leading article of home manufactured domestics, and therefore the trader may not be able to realize as large a profit as may satisfy his thirst for gain.

"We have in our mind another branch of industry which, though small, enters into the general list of neglected employments—the manufacture of silver ware. In old times, when from the scarcity of money but little silver ware was used, almost every town in the South had its silversmith to make spoons, cups, &c. How stands the matter now? There is not a village in the whole South where you may not find Yankee silver spoons for sale, and we think it would be difficult to find a silversmith at work anywhere in the State, out of Charleston. Even that city does not support, as it ought to do, one silversmith. There is one establishment in that city which has been struggling for life for thirty years past, scarcely able to live and almost entirely unknown to the people of the State, so far as trade goes. That establishment has been working always against a hot Northern competition, besides wind and tide against it in that proverbial indifference about Southern patronage to home industry. The proprietor of that one establishment is proverbial for his honesty and industry, and has struggled through life and raised a family of useful descendants, but has not amassed the wealth that has been the better fortune of those who dealt in Yankee silver ware.

"We inspected a beautiful silver tea set made by the proprietor of that establishment, which was exhibited at the Institute Fair two years ago, which, to the manufacturer's great mortification, did not get the highest premium, which was awarded to articles of Yankee manufacture. We do not pretend to say that we lack patriotism at the South, and that there are not thousands whose breasts do warm up at the very idea of domestic enterprises springing up in the South. You will scarcely find a man who does not rejoice to see any kind of a manufactory growing up among us, and particularly at the idea that we can make articles of consumption as good and as cheap as they may be made at the North. Everybody is ready to commend the spirit that will prompt a capitalist to invest his money in any branch of manufacturing, but when the goods manufactured have to find customers, in order to sustain a manufactory, there is unaccountable indifference and apathy.

"That fact is strongly exemplified in the almost universal use of Yankee shoes, when everybody knows that they will not wear half as long as a Southern made article, and that they are dearer in the end to the consumer; then again there is the article of carriage and wagon harness; one good set of home-made is worth two of such as you are able to buy ready made, and still we find people unwilling to pay a reasonable advance in price for a substantial home-made article, and those who are not conversant with such matters may think we exaggerate, but all manufacturers at the South will confirm what we say about the want of Southern patronage to enable them to dispose of their manufactured articles.

"Politically we are the most suspecting, wide-awake people on the face of the globe—economically the most careless and unsuspecting.

"We have been waging a political war against the Northern people for thirty-five years; first on account of the Tariff, then negro slavery expansion. At the beginning of this strife, when we ought to have commenced a system of manufacturing our own supplies, and furnishing ourselves with every thing our people ought to make at home, the three great centres of American commerce contained collectively about four hundred thousand people. If we had begun then, where we will have to begin now, to make and import for ourselves, we would have built up by this time three considerable commercial cities at the South, with the profitable commerce derived from us, and the money that we have lavished on them to supply our share of the wealth which has added nearly a million and a half of people to those three cities.

"With our immense exports, such as is not known in any of the civilized portions of the globe, where are we able to point to signs of accumulation of wealth? They are not to be found, except in the enhanced value of our lands and negroes. Our four millions of negroes have risen in value, by the depreciation of money, from a thousand to four thousand millions in value, and our lands have increased in value from the same cause. But are we any better off now than we were in 1843, when Cotton brought as much as it does now?

"It may be truly said that we have the greatest power of any people to produce income, but it may with as much truth be said that we are the greatest spendthrifts, and the most dependent people, and rely more upon other people to supply us with the commonest necessaries of life, than any section of the world encompassed by the history of nations. We revile the Yankees for being our sworn enemies, while we are spending our income on them in the purchase of the commonest articles of domestic use, ranging from the flytrap, broom and axe-handle, up to the steam engine and rail road locomotive."

A COUNTERFEIT.—A friend has handed to us for notice a counterfeit $10 bill on the Asheville Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. It is probable that we have heretofore noticed the same emission, but another mention of it may serve to put our readers on their guard. It is dated 1 Oct. 1855, No. 892. The signatures of the President and Cashier appear to be engraved, and the initials of the Cashier's name, instead of running into each other, as in the genuine bill, are entirely separated. The paper is flimsy; and the print pale, especially of the signatures and large Xs and 10s in the corners. The word Asheville is spelt Ashville, the *e* being omitted.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,749,744 bales, against 2,230,188 last year. Increase 419,556 bales.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that yesterday forenoon George M. Wright, a very interesting little boy, son of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of this town, fell into a dry well in the yard attached to his father's residence. When taken out he was found to have sustained such injuries on the head as rendered recovery impossible. He died this morning, having been insensible since receiving the injuries of which he died.

Little George was a bright eyed, intelligent little fellow, about four years old, and quite a pet with everybody. His parents have the warmest sympathies of the community.—*Wil. Journal.*

Hillsboro Military Academy.—Col. C. C. Tew's military school will open with about one hundred and twenty cadets on the 1st of February.

Explosion.—About half-past ten o'clock this forenoon, the boiler of the engine used for the purpose of driving the machinery in the grain mill of Messrs Ellis & Mitchell, on the wharf, between Market and Princess streets, blew up, killing the colored fireman and slightly injuring another negro. The boiler was in the South Eastern corner of the building, which is blown to pieces. A fine horse which was in the alley was instantly killed.

We have not been able to learn the amount of loss sustained by Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, nor the cause of the explosion. The colored man who was killed belonged to them.

It is probable that the water had been permitted to get too low, but this is only conjecture. The fireman is dead and can tell nothing on the subject.—*Wil. Jour. 1st inst.*

MARRIED,

In Harnett co., on the 22nd inst., at the residence of Mr. Daniel Byrd, by the Rev. J. C. Markham, Mr. JOSEPH ATKINSON, of Robeson, to Miss PENNY M. BYRD.

In Harnett Co., on the 30th ult., by Dr. J. McCormick, Mr. STEPHEN GALE to Miss ANNIE J., daughter of John Rayner, Esq. of Harnett.

THE CLOSING SCENES IN THE CONTEST.

The Globe brings us the official records of the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday last. We condense a statement.

Mr. Smith of N. C., in withdrawing his name as a candidate for speaker, expressed "his deep sense of obligation to honorable gentlemen of various political opinions and sentiments for the honor which they have endeavored to confer upon him by placing him in that chair." He closed his remarks as follows: "I hope that the indications which are now presenting themselves in this body may be the harbingers of returning good-will among all the States of this Confederacy, and that we may, in the preservation of an intact and inviolate Constitution, find a guarantee of the rights of every part of our Confederacy, and our glorious and blessed Union be perpetuated to the remotest period of time." [Applause.]

Mr. Reagan of Texas said that the Democrats had supported the gentleman from North Carolina, with a sincere hope that they might secure his election, and would continue to vote for him if they could entertain a hope of his election. And now, in presenting the name of one of their own number, they thought they had a reasonable right to expect the support of the Southern Opposition in the same spirit of sacrifice of political preferences. The name he would present for the united suffrages of the anti-Republican elements was one whose election would not only secure a conservative organization, but would aid much in consolidating, strengthening, and building up the power of the Democratic party in the Northern States. No man could be elected whose opinions harmonized fully with all parties. If they nominated a regular Democrat they could not expect to gain the anti-Lecompton vote, and if they took up an American, of course Northern Democrats would be unwilling to support him. Concessions were indispensable. With these suggestions he presented as a candidate the name of John A. McClernand, of Illinois.

Mr. Hill, Georgia American, said it was not for him to advise his Democratic friends, but it was but just to remind the House that the name of Mr. Smith, of N. C., had been presented by the Southern Opposition in deference to the Democratic party, who had made it known that he was more acceptable to that party than any one else in their ranks. If it was the object to defeat the Republican candidate it would at least have been wise to consult with the South Americans as to what member of the Democratic party would have best combined their support. There had been no approach to the South Americans for any such purpose. They had not been called upon either individually or collectively to express their wishes. He did not wish to throw a firebrand into the Democratic ranks, but it was due to himself to say that certain Democrats entertained opinions on the important subject of slavery in the Territories that were quite as obnoxious to him as his peculiar Americanism could possibly be to them. He had distinctly announced that he could not vote for any one entertaining the doctrine of popular sovereignty as applied to the Territories. There were several Democratic members for whom he would cheerfully vote, and it did seem to him that they might at least have been asked what sort of Democrat would best suit them. He would give his vote to Mr. Millson of Virginia.

Mr. Etheridge followed with some humorous remarks, cutting all round. When he once made up his mind to vote for a Democrat, as he would in a certain contingency, he would cheerfully vote for the "meanest of the crew." Mr. McClernard he thought better of than most of them. He regarded his nomination as foreshadowing the nomination of Judge Douglas at Charleston. Mr. Etheridge's remarks called up a good many members, but there is no immediate connection between this by-play and the contest.

Mr. Reagan said that there was as much consultation as to Mr. McClernand as to Smith. Eighty Democrats resigned their political preferences, and made an earnest effort in four successive ballots fairly and manfully to secure Mr. Smith's election. They had a right to expect a different return for such magnanimity. But now they were met by the intimation that they should have presented another name, and an attempt to produce discord and collision between the different shades of opinion on the Democratic side. He denied that this nomination had any thing to do with the Presidency. He had voted only with reference to the defeat of the common enemy of all conservative principles.

Messrs. Millson and Vallandigham spoke in favor of Mr. McClernard.

Mr. Hill had never heard of any such consultation. He utterly disclaimed having attempted to produce any schism in the Democratic party. He had no right to expect that he should be consulted as to the Democratic nominee, but while there might be forty gentlemen on that side for whom he could vote cheerfully, it was his duty to make a discrimination, and he would vote for no man who could not give a vote to such a political sinner as himself. [He alluded in this to the declarations of the Democracy, who in voting for Smith, did so on the ground that he was "free from the leprosy of Know Nothingism." They had stated it to be impossible for them to support an American. They put up Mr. McClernand who occupied this position.]

After a few more passages the roll-call was begun and the 43d vote was had. The vote as announced was: whole number 233; necessary to elect 117; Pennington 116; McClernand 91; Millson 6; McQueen 6; Gilmer 5; and 1 vote each to 9 others. Mr. Pennington's vote was composed of Republicans, Mr. Davis, Maryland American, and some half dozen Northern Democrats of the anti-Lecompton stripe. Mr. McClernand's vote was composed of Democrats, Mr. Briggs, N. Y. American, and half a dozen of the Southern Opposition. The remainder of the Southern Opposition divided between Millson, Bocock, Clemens (for whom Mr. Gilmer voted) all Democrats, and Messrs. Gilmer and Smith of their own party. The Southern Democrats who refused to vote for the Democratic candidate are Messrs. Bonham, Clopton, Curry, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Boyce, McQueen, and Keitt, 9.

In explaining votes as they were given, Mr. Hardeman, Georgia Whig, said he would give his vote for Mr. McClernand whenever it would elect him, but he would withhold it while he saw members of his own party voting for others.

Messrs. Houston and Landrum, Southern Democrats, said they went for McClernand to beat the Black Republicans, without endorsing all his political opinions.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, when his name was called, said: It was made a condition precedent when our Democratic friends agreed to vote for my distinguished friend from North Carolina, that he should, before they voted for him, receive the entire vote of his own party. I see with regret that there are a number of distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party, from different States, who have declined voting for the gentleman from Illinois. I stated, heretofore, that I would vote for any man to defeat the Republican organization. I am willing now to vote for the gentleman from Illinois; because I believe him to be a man of talent, and possessing the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties of the Speakership; but my vote would effect no result. While I differ from him in the doctrines which I understand him as holding, particularly in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which I utterly repudiate, still to defeat the Republicans I am willing to vote for him; and, I say now, that if the Democratic party come up in mass, I will cast my vote for the gentleman from Illinois. For the present, I vote for Mr. Bocock, of Virginia.

Mr. Mallory, Kentucky American, said whenever he should be compelled to choose between the Democratic and Republican parties, he would proceed as he would in choosing between typhus fever and smallpox. He was pledged to vote for the Democratic candidate whenever his vote would elect, but that time had not yet arrived. He voted for Gilmer.

Mr. Maynard, Tennessee Whig, voted for McClernand without endorsing his politics.

Mr. Moore, Kentucky Opposition, would vote for Mr. McClernand whenever it was necessary to decide between him and Mr. Pennington. Until that necessity was forced upon him he preferred to fight under his own colors, and voted for Mr. Smith, of North Carolina.

Mr. Singleton, Mississippi Democrat, voted for Mr. McClernand because he had acted hitherto with the Democratic organization, because the issue was now narrowed down between him and Mr. Pennington, and because he found the Americans ready to vote for him whenever the Democracy should unite upon him. He did so, however, without endorsing his political opinions, and determined now and forever to fight the doctrine of squatter sovereignty.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said Democrats had voted for South Americans without stopping to consider whether their votes would elect or not, and they had gone in solid column for the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Smith) for two days. What return had they received? One of the Southern Opposition had gone over altogether to the enemy, and others had given only an assurance that they would vote for their candidate when their votes would elect. Such support was not what they had a right to expect.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, said Mr. McClernand gave him a ready, prompt support, and though not approving of his Territorial policy, he would not be outdone by him in generosity. He voted cheerfully for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, reviewed the position of parties in the contest, and thought the paramount object of conservative gentlemen should be to defeat the schemes of the Republican organization. The country would hold recreant to the Democracy any gentleman who refused to cooperate to that end.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, thought it was neither just nor generous for the South Americans to insist upon conditions precedent to voting for Mr. McClernand, and that the example of a Southern slaveholder throwing himself into the bosom of the Black Republican party ought to show them the necessity of making some sacrifices of party preferences at least. He was sorry that he had nothing better to offer his country than his own preferences, and would vote for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, said to-day must decide whether or not a conservative man should take that Speaker's chair. The vote he was about to give was for the good of his country. It was in the power of their South American friends to determine this contest now.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, asked how it was in their power.

Mr. Simms said 117 votes would elect upon this ballot, and if the South Americans would vote for Mr. McClernand every Democrat would vote for him!!!

Mr. Crawford, Georgia Democrat, said he was informed that if all the Southern men voted for the gentlemen from Illinois it would tie Mr. Pennington, upon that information he voted for Mr. McClernand, though not endorsing his principles.

The vote was announced as above, and after a scuffle the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the contest was resumed, after some squabbling over points of order so as to give time to the absentees to come in. During the call of the roll explanations were made as to the votes given.

Messrs. Clark, Missouri Democrat, Cobb, Ala. do., Hamilton, Texas do., successively explained that in voting for McClernand they were not to be understood as endorsing his views as to slavery in the territories.

Mr. Keitt gave his vote to Mr. Miles, and commented upon the triumph achieved over the Black Republicans. Failing to elect their man, after eight weeks' struggle, and failing to get the plurality rule, they had been compelled to take down their candidate, an endorser of the Helper pamphlet, and put up one who was in favor of the fugitive slave law as it now stands—an Old-Line Whig—and the successor of Mr. Giddings was voting for him, for a man who, like Mr. Corwin, was in favor of protecting slave labor where it would naturally go, and where slaves could work to better advantage than white men.

Gov. Smith, Va. Democrat, voting for McClernand, said that it is rumored—I address myself now to the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Gilmer]—I trust it is not so, but I have heard that that gentleman has said that he would rather have a conservative Republican elected Speaker than a Democrat.

Mr. Gilmer. I will answer with great pleasure, that I never said any such thing.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, when his name was called, said: Whenever the members of the Democratic party cast their full vote, as I hope they will do, for Mr. McClernand, I and others of the Southern Opposition will vote for him. I vote, for the present, for Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. Leake, Va. Democrat, when his name was called, said: I will take the pledge of the gentleman from North Carolina, and vote for Mr. McClernand, of Illinois; and I hope all Democrats will vote for him.

Mr. Barksdale, Miss. Democrat, had voted yesterday for Mr. McClernand, with whose slavery views he did not agree, because he was assured that if all the Democrats would vote for him he could be elected. Voting for him again, he asked Mr. Leach "whether, if the entire Democratic vote can be given for the gentleman from Illinois the votes of his party will also be given for him? I ask the question in good faith, because I know the honorable gentleman from North Carolina is sincerely desirous of electing a national man over the candidate of the Republican party."

Mr. Leach said he should have his vote. "I will not assume to speak for the party. But I will remark, as I said the other day, that it was required by the Democratic party, as a condition precedent, that the vote of the Southern Opposition should be given unanimously for Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, before the Democratic vote could be given for him. That unanimous vote of the Southern Opposition was given. I say then that, in pursuance of the course indicated then by distinguished Democrats, I think it is the duty of Democrats to vote unanimously upon the candidate of their own selection, from their own number, before they call upon us to vote for him."

Mr. Gilmer. I desire to call the attention of my friend from Mississippi to the condition of this vote as it now stands. There have been two hundred and thirty three votes cast. There have been one hundred and sixteen votes cast for the Republican candidate, leaving one hundred and seventeen votes behind. But in that vote is included the vote of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McClernand] himself. The gentleman will see, therefore, that it is utterly impossible, by any combination, to beat the Republican candidate.

Mr. Barksdale replied that though they could not elect McClernand, by combining on him they could defeat Pennington. Mr. Hill of Georgia replied that so far as that was concerned a vote for anybody else had precisely the same effect as if cast for McClernand.

Mr. Barksdale asked if Mr. Hill did not know that a gentleman would vote for Pennington unless there was a combination for McClernand? Mr. H. did not. Mr. B. said it was so. Mr. Hill said he could vote for no man holding Mr. McClernand's opinions against the South on slavery. Mr. Barksdale called his attention to the fact that the Democrats had gone for Mr. Smith when it was announced that their votes would elect.

Mr. Mallory. Does the gentlemen from Mississippi state that votes enough can be secured on the Democratic side of the House to elect Mr. McClernand if the Americans vote for him?

Mr. Barksdale. With the united vote of the the Democratic party and the South Americans, Mr. Pennington's election can be prevented.

Mr. Mallory. But the Democrats are not united.

Mr. Hill. I ask the gentleman from Mississippi if he knows whether there are any Democrats ready to change their votes for Mr. McClernand?

Mr. Barksdale. I cannot state, at this moment, positively.

Mr. Mallory. I repeat that when the Democratic party put Mr. McClernand in a position where the votes of the South American party will elect him, I will vote for him.

Mr. Barksdale. We can place him in that position where we can defeat the Republican nominee. It is your duty, gentlemen, to prevent the election of a Republican.

Mr. Mallory. I understand the gentleman to state that he does not know whether any Democrat is ready to change his vote for Mr. McClernand.

After some further discussion Mr. Barksdale stated that Mr. Davis of Md. was responsible for Pennington's election, and cast his vote for McClernand.

Mr. Moore, Ala. Democrat, replied to Mr. Barksdale, Miss. Democrat. Those Southern gentlemen who did not vote for McClernand were in no way responsible for Pennington's election. He could not vote for McClernand. That gentleman differs on fundamental questions from myself and from those who sent me here, and from the Democratic party of my State, as expressed in their recent convention; and, I might add, from both of the political parties of Alabama, as shown by the action of the Legislature now in session. In every county of my district the opinions which he entertains on the subject of squatter sovereignty have been condemned. In conclusion, Mr. Clerk, I again and most emphatically deny that my vote, with all the scattering votes can elect, in any contingency, Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Briggs, of New York, said he arose to change his vote. He had previously stated that he was solemnly pledged to vote for Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, as long as there was a chance of his election, and when that chance was gone he felt bound to reciprocate the generous and magnanimous support which the Democratic party had given to his candidate. It had now been demonstrated that an election could not be had by a concentration of all the opposition to the Republicans, upon either an American or a Democrat, and the country was waiting anxiously for an organization. He had also heretofore declared that he could consistently vote for conservative Republicans, among whom he numbered Mr. Pennington, and the time had now arrived when he could conscientiously and consistently cast his vote for that gentleman. In doing so he did not compromise his position, nor cease to be an American. He was conscious of the great responsibility resting upon him, as he felt that he held the organization of the House in his hands, and he now changed his vote from Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, to William Pennington of New Jersey. [Applause.]

After a little more talking, the vote was announced as follows:—

For Mr. Pennington.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach, of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, and Woodruff.—117.

For Mr. McClernand.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bouligny, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark of N. Y., Clark of Mo., Clemens, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of N. C., Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Miss., Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McRae, Millson, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whitley, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright.—85.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Brabson, Bristow, Etheridge, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Hill, Leach of North Carolina, Mallory, Moore of Kentucky, Nelson, Quarles, Smith of North Carolina, Stokes, and Webster—16.

For Mr. Smith, of North Carolina—Messrs. Boteler, Hardeman, Maynard, and Vance—4.

For Mr. Crawford—Messrs. Clopton, Curry, McQueen, and Pugh.

For Mr. McQueen—Messrs. Bonham and Miles—2.

For Mr. Stevens—Mr. Boyce—1.

For Mr. Etheridge—Mr. Gilmer—1.

For Mr. Miles—Mr. Keitt—1.

For Mr. Houston—Mr. McClernand—1.

For Mr. Boyce—Mr. Moore of Alabama—1.

The whole number of votes was 233; necessary for a choice 117. And Wm. Pennington, of N. Jersey, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker of the Thirty-fifth Congress.

Mr. Pennington's vote is composed of Republicans, a lot of anti-Lecompton Democrats, Mr. Briggs, N. Y. American, and Mr. Davis, Maryland American. Mr. McClernard's, of Democrats, anti-Lecompton Democrats, and Mr. Bouligny, La. American. Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Etheridge's votes are those of the Southern Opposition. The nine other gentlemen who refused to vote for McClernand and voted for McQueen, Crawford, &c., are Democrats from South Carolina and Alabama.

An interesting on-dit.—It was currently rumored yesterday that ten thousand dollars had been sent on here in charge of a trusty black-republican agent to be used for the purchase of sufficient votes to elect a black-republican Speaker. Of course we cannot learn who got the money, or how it has been divided. There are individuals who are probably better informed: but we cannot hope that they will enlighten the public. They have good reasons for keeping the secret,—five thousand solid reasons each.—*Washington Constitution.*

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE WEST.

The visit of the Legislatures and authorities of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, to the Legislature of Ohio, by invitation, has been a grand and gratifying affair. Everywhere the guests were received with unbounded hospitality. The visit wound up at Cincinnati, of which the Gazette gives the following description:—

"It is no exaggeration to say that our city never witnessed grander scenes than those of yesterday on the reception of our distinguished guests. For spontaneous and unbounded enthusiasm nothing could surpass the demonstrations both in the streets and in the Opera House. It was an extempore Union meeting of the genuine kind, and most impressive in effect. Thousands upon thousands of the people of Ohio, of both sexes and all ages, joined in the hearty welcome extended to our brethren of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana. Our city never wore a finer gala-day appearance, nor did heartfelt gladness and cordiality ever radiate more sunnily from the countenances of the masses thronging every thoroughfare.

"We ask the people's Representatives at Washington, we invite disunionists and disorganizers everywhere through this wide country, to give special heed to these manifestations of popular sentiment. We tell them that

"One voice, one mind inspired the throng."

an utterance of inalienable devotion to the Constitution and the Union. There was plainly implied a determination to sink beyond plummet's sounding every public man who presumes to threaten disunion, or to continue affiliation with such. This was unmistakably the united expression, seen in every glance, heard in every shout, proclaimed by the sea of floating cambries in the hands of a thousand fair ladies of the North and South, and eloquently declared in every speech, from whatever quarter it came. Even Gov. Magoffin, radically as he differs politically from the majority in this State, most feelingly thanked God for the assurance this visit had given him that our destinies are inseparable, and wished that the people in their might, filled with this patriotic ardor, could, if not march upon the national capitol and put an end to the disorder there reigning, at least impress upon Congress a just sense of this spirit which pervades the masses of the entire country. Not in exact language, but in spirit such was his utterance.

"The brief welcome extended in behalf of the city authorities by Mayor Bishop, and the admirable address of the Hon. Bellamy Storer, in the name of the citizens at large, were deservedly received in the most cordial manner. The responses by Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, Lieut. Gov. Newman, of Tennessee, and Mr. Tanner, of Indiana, all breathed a hearty Union spirit like those to which they were in response, and were received with great applause. Gov. Dennison followed in an eloquent strain, similar in sentiment. We need not solicit attention to our full verbatim reports of these several speeches.

"This demonstration, unmistakably evincing the Union sentiments of the people of all classes, and of every variety of political faith in four great Central States of the Union, will have an incalculable and lasting effect. It is a light clear as the noonday sun, showing disunionists and disorganizers where they stand. The people will trample all such traitors under their feet. The occupation of the fire-eaters is gone. The *grand reaction* has most gloriously commenced. The Union, with all the constitutional compromises and guarantees, and with every right of every section duly maintained, will continue a permanent bond between the States of this glorious common country. Such is the pledge, made by the Southern Democratic Governor of Kentucky, and by the Northern Republican Governor of Ohio, and fully concurred in by the Democratic Representatives of Tennessee and Indiana, and by the Republican orator for Cincinnati. These are no new pledges, but they were given in a manner that insures, henceforth, mutual confidence.

"We cannot close without noticing, as a most significant indication on this great occasion, the effect upon the thousands inside the hall when the band, suddenly changing its tune, struck up in double quick time our most familiar national air—Yankee Doodle. We have seen the enthusiasm of the 'spontaneous combustion' order, but never before like that. The 'Key note of the Union' was fairly struck, and whoever witnessed the effect must have gone away a wiser and better man if he ever dreamed that a Union thus symbolized could be easily dissolved. You cannot divide up Yankee Doodle."

Desertions.—Since the assemblage of the present Congress, no less than five members who were elected as anti-Lecompton democrats, have gone over to the Black Republican party and are now voting for the latter's candidate for the Speakership.

The names of these new converts to the Higher Law creed are John B. Haskin and John H. Reynolds, of New York; Garrett B. Adrain of New Jersey, and John Schwartz and John Hickman, of Pennsylvania. This accession to its ranks of course raises the Black Republican representation in the House to within three or four of a positive majority, and therefore greatly strengthens the chance for electing a Black Republican Speaker.

Our only purpose in alluding to these changes is to notice how strikingly they contrast with the recent enthusiastic manifestations by popular meetings and resolutions of the North, of attachment and devotion to the Constitution and Union, and of fraternal regard for the constitutional rights of the South, which have been in the most shameful manner assailed and violated by the Black Republican party. It seems to be a rather portentous sign in the political horizon—the accession to Sewardism, at this particular time, of so many northern representatives. The inference from such a movement is, that these men, in joining with the enemies of the South, think very contemptuously of the late Union meetings, and have no apprehension of being denounced or repudiated by their respective constituents.

Petersburg Express.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-16m

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE,
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.
Just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 12, 1860 82tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Ex. Gov. Wise.—A dinner was given last week to this ex-official and actual candidate for President, at Richmond, in which 300 gentlemen participated, including a number of Whigs and Americans, some of whom were set down in the programme for speeches, but before their turn came they were all so disgusted with the bitter insults heaped upon the Opposition that they retired without opening their lips. Gov. Wise delivered a very long and characteristic speech, from which we extract the following paragraphs about Harper's Ferry:—

"I tell you calmly and deliberately that if there had been another raid, if the lines of Virginia had been crossed again, I would have had not only fifteen or sixteen hundred men but I would have had twenty thousand there. [Great applause.] And I tell you that the line would not have stopped me. I would not have stopped short of Chatham in Canada West. [Renewed and prolonged applause.] I would have invaded the British lion himself at the end of the underground railroad. [Cheers and laughter.]

"Sir, it was very convenient to me, I tell you, to have a school of instruction at Charlestown, to prepare the military of the State; and to their honor and glory be it said that never did any boys improve faster in any school, than my boys did in the school of military instruction at Charlestown. I say again, that on the first step being taken, the first gun fired, I would have marched across the line through the Western Reserve of Ohio. I would have swept away Black Republicanism on either side of the road, and have assailed the British Lion himself in his den. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, I tell you this, that you may understand what fighting in the Union is. [Laughter.] I hope you understand it now.

"I have not said all I have to say on that subject, and I shall guard myself particularly through life not to say all I could say upon it; rubies would not win me to tell all the facts of the raid of John Brown. I will not tell to the world either all the facts in my possession, or all my opinions on the subject of that tragedy. I have told the world enough for the justification of my action in the case, and there is much yet untold, which I will never disclose, for the reason that I would conserve the peace between the North and the South and tell nothing which would unnecessarily agitate and distract either section."

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c it has no equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean Buy at once.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
Jan'y 14. 83*6t

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to me by John H. Cook and Jesse W. Powers, partners under the style of J. W. Powers & Co., for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 8th day of March 1860, the following Property, viz:

Two Store Houses on Hay street, joining the Store of Thos. S. Lutterloh, at present occupied by W. C. Troy and J. W. Powers, formerly belonging to Z. Burroughs.
1 Brick House, 2d Tenement west of Dobbin House, foot of Haymount, joining John Culbreth.
1 House and Lot west side Winslow street, joining lots of Robert Mitchell, at present occupied by J. W. Powers.
1 Warehouse and Lot south of Brick Row.
1 House and Lot corner of Winslow and Mumford streets.
70 shares Capital Stock in Dobbin House Co.
JOSEPH B. STARR, Trustee.
Jan'y 31, 1860 88ts

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at the Market House, on Tuesday the 14th day of Feb'y, at 12 o'clock, two HOUSES and LOTS, each containing about 1 acre of Land more or less. One situated on Moore Street, known as the Bebee Lot, the other on a street about 60 yds North of said street.
Terms made known at sale.
D. McLAURIN,
Ex'r of Mrs. M. Carmon.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Jan'y 30, 1860. 87ts

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 30, 1860. 88tf

MONEY.

COUNTRY Merchants whose bills are OVERDUE, and other persons whose accounts have been running for a year OR MORE, are requested to PAY THEM THIS MONTH.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 6 81-1mi

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1859.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co. have on hand a large stock of **Landreth's Garden Seeds,** warranted fresh, and for sale at wholesale and retail; among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEET—
Long Blood,
Early Turnip Rooted,
White Sugar.
BEANS—
Early Six-weeks,
Valentine,
China,
Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BROCOLLI.
CABBAGE—
Extra Early York,
Oxheart,
Large York,
Early Sugar-loaf,
" Battersea,
Large Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Red Dutch,
Drumhead Savoy.
COLLARDS or Colewort.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Early Horn.
CAULIFLOWER—Early.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—
Sweet or Sugar,
Tuscarora.
CRESS or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—
Long Green,
Early Frame,
Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
LETTUCE—
Early Cabbage,
Royal Cabbage,
Ice Cos.
MELON—
Mountain Sprout,
Mountain Sweet,
Nutmeg Netted,
Green Citron,
Jenny Lind Citron.
MUSTARD—
White and Brown.
OKRA.
ONION—
Silver-skin,
Wethersfield Red.
PARSLEY.
PARSNIP—Fine Sugar.
PEAS—
Landreth's Extra Early,
Early Frame,
Large Marrowfat,
Blue Imperial,
Sugar.
PEPPER—
Cayenne,
Bull Nose,
Bell shaped.
PUMPKIN.
RADISH—
Long Scarlet,
White Turnip,
Red Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SALSIFY.
SPINACH.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow.
TURNIP—
Early Flat Dutch,
Red Top,
Large Globe,
Ruta Baga,
Hanover.
SAGE, SUMMER SAVOY, THYME.
—ALSO—
ONION SETS—
White and Yellow.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for gratuitous distribution.
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Jan'y 28, 1860. 85tf

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2

The *America* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 4th of January.

There are unauthenticated rumors that the Congress will meet on the 15th of February.

It was rumored that England would disband the militia early in the spring.

The general news by the steamer is confined to speculations on the Peace Congress and the affairs of Italy.

Commercial.—Liverpool, Jan. 14.—Cotton—Sales for the week 76,000 bales. There was a decline of ¼ a 3-16, and holders were pressing sales. Stock in port 576,000 bales, including 480,000 American. Spts. turpentine slightly advanced.

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 2

Harper's Ferry Trials—Special Court for the Trial of Stevens and Hazlett.—The Court opened to-day. The Grand Jury, with R. V. Shirley their foreman, were sworn in. The Judge then delivered his charge and the Jury retired to their room and the witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Andron D. Stevens were sent up. After an absence of an hour, the jury returned with a true bill against Stevens charging him with murder, treason, and conspiring with slaves to rebel.

The witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hazlett, were then sent up, and an indictment of the above character returned. The impanneling of the jury in the case of Stevens was postponed until to-morrow, in order to allow his counsel to examine into the indictment.

Stevens and Hazlett will be defended by Geo. Senott, of Boston, and the Commonwealth will be represented by Messrs. Harding and A. Hunter.

It is deemed unnecessary to increase to any great extent the military force now here. The only addition is a company of 20 cavalry from Shepherdstown. No fear is entertained of a rescue.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Expulsion of Citizens from Kentucky.—Eighteen citizens of Mason and Bracken Counties, Kentucky, have been expelled from the State on account of their opinions on Slavery. Most of them arrived here yesterday.

Texas and the Union.—Gov. Houston has transmitted to the Legislature of Texas the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, covered by a Message, in which he opposes a Southern Convention. A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature, endorsing the Governor's views, on the ground that Texas surrendered her independence to the Federal Union, and was unwilling to give up that Union on any emergency not deemed sufficient to authorize so important a step.

Election of a Senator.—Governor Chase was elected on Thursday a Senator of the U. S. in place of Pugh the present incumbent, whose term expires on 4th March 1861. There was but one ballot which stood Chase 75, Pugh 54, Corwin 5. Mr. Pugh is a Douglas Democrat; Chase a Black Republican.

Another Conflagration.—Shippers Cotton Presses, with 8,000 bales of cotton, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss $400,000.

Cotton Fire.—Five car loads of cotton, 300 bales, were burned on the South Carolina Railroad, Tuesday afternoon. Loss estimated at $15,000
Charleston Mercury.

Fire in Goldsboro'.—We learn by telegraph that a fire occurred yesterday in Goldsboro', consuming three or four wooden buildings attached to the Griswold Hotel. The fire caught a bed in a negro house and spread from thence. It was with great difficulty that the Hotel was saved Loss from $1500 to $2000. No insurance.
Raleigh Press.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Have this Fall Taken the FIRST PREMIUM.

THIS last fall (1859,) the Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machine has taken the First Premiums at all the following State Fairs, viz. Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, and at the Great Fairs at St. Louis and the American Institute, New York, and at numerous County Fairs.

At the United States Agricultural Fair at Chicago, about thirty varieties of Sewing Machines were exhibited. The award to this Machine was the usual Medal, as the highest premium; and a special premium of a Silver Pitcher, valued at $100.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by
M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!
M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.
800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low
1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.
Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing
The Improved Turpentine Still.
All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.
Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at
M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

$150 Reward.

RANAWAY in August last, a negro boy named BILL. Said boy was raised in Fayetteville, by Mrs. Ellen McIntyre, and is 22 years old, stout built, 5 ft. 6 in. high, weighs about 150 lbs.; a dark mulatto; front teeth very defective; looks off when spoken to. I will pay Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me or confinement so that I get him, and One Hundred Dollars for proof to convict any responsible person of harboring him. He may be lurking about Raleigh or Fayetteville, and may have free papers. JOHN R. MURCHISON,
Manchester P. O., Cumberland County,
Jan'y 28, 1860. 87*4tw

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1860.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—The South has been unsuccessful in its effort to prevent the election of a Republican Speaker; but it is regarded generally, North and South, as a substantial triumph, that that party was driven from the extreme ground it had avowed its determination to maintain to the last, of "Sherman or nobody." It was obliged, after eight weeks of obstinate contest, to abandon Sherman, the endorser of Helper's treasonable book, and to take up Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, who not only did not endorse it, but has openly and constantly declared his condemnation of it. He was an old Whig, seduced from that party by the Republicans on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which detached from both the other parties at the North so many thousands of men. He was Governor of New Jersey in 1839 when the members from that State, holding his certificate of election under the broad seal of the State, were so unrighteously deprived of their seats in Congress by a Democratic majority.

It is stated that he will appoint Mr. Sherman chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (leader of the House,) and Mr. Burlingame chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs. Of course all the important Committees will have Republican majorities and chairmen. It is the custom of all parties to constitute the committees according to the politics of the Speaker.

THE SYSTEM OF DECEPTION.—The Democratic papers are determined that their readers shall not see the whole truth as to the late contest for Speaker. The Wilmington Journal follows up its two unfounded assertions which we exposed on Thursday, by the following:

"On Tuesday Mr. Smith withdrew, and the Democrats resolved to support Mr. McClernand, of Illinois. One would have thought, that after the strenuous and united efforts made by the Democrats to elect Mr. Smith, the Southern Opposition would have concentrated upon the candidate brought out by the Democrats, but they did not."

"United efforts" indeed! The Journal well knows that a united effort of the Democrats would have elected Mr. Smith.

Not a word is said of the fact, which the Journal knew when it published the above, that on this Tuesday's vote, *nine Democratic members did not vote for McClernand*, the Democratic candidate, for refusing to vote for whom the Journal censures the Southern Opposition, but has not a word of complaint against the nine. To have complained of *them* would have been to let its readers know the fact that there were Democrats who so refused to vote for the candidate; and that would have been a stretch of candor to which the Journal could not bring itself. Its readers might think, as all fair-minded men must think, that the Democrats had no right to expect the *Southern* Opposition to vote for an anti-Lecompton Democrat who was so objectionable that nine *Southern* Democrats would not vote for him. Without the votes of these nine—all of them—it was impossible to elect McClernand. The Democrats appear to have put him up with no expectation (and no desire, we suspect,) that he could be elected, but simply to oblige the Southern Opposition members to vote against him, so that these Southern Opposition members might be abused and misrepresented at home. There are a good many indications to strengthen the belief, that from the first the Democrats have been far less anxious to defeat a Black Republican for Speaker than to secure materials for a triumph over the Southern Opposition. In this instance the Democrats put up a Squatter Sovereignty Douglas man (pronounced by high authority among Southern Democrats as worse than Seward himself,) knowing that he was odious to both parties in the South, and that whilst party feeling might induce most of the Democrats to vote for him, there was no reason why the Opposition should. Further, from the very beginning of the session the Democrats have made a point of abusing the American branch of the Opposition. Even in voting for Mr. Smith, they did so protesting that they would not vote for him if he had ever belonged to the American order; that they voted for him because he was free from that "leprosy." This was all calculated, and we suppose intended, to drive the Southern Opposition off from the Democratic candidate.

The nine Democrats who, like most of the Southern Opposition, refused to vote for McClernand, were Messrs. Bonham, Boyce, Keitt, Miles, and McQueen, all of South Carolina; and Clopton, Curry, Moore and Pugh of Alabama. Let the Journal open its batteries upon them. It has some right to complain of its own party.

Also, it might have something to say of the five Democrats who went over to Sherman, as well as of the two Americans who did not do quite so bad as that, but voted for Pennington.

After all, the final contest for Speaker was between two men equally objectionable to the South. As the special Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:—

"During the ballot Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, the successor of Col. Orr, actually made an appeal in favor of Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, the candidate taken up as successor to Mr. Smith. But, except Mr. Ashmore, the South Carolina delegation refused to vote for this Freesoiler. Messrs. Curry, Clopton, Moore and Pugh, of Alabama, also, on principle, repudiated the nomination, and voted for Gen. McQueen, of South Carolina."

With this Southern Democratic authority, and the well known fact that Douglas's position (the same held by McClernand,) has been repeatedly denounced by many Southern Democrats as "worse than Seward's," the inconsistency, not to say treason, of the Democrats, is apparent; as is the gross injustice of their abuse of the Southern Opposition for not voting for this "freesoiler," and "squatter sovereignty" man.

OPPOSITION MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Beaufort County held a meeting some days ago, Hon. R. S. Donnell presiding. Speeches were made by Messrs. F. B. Satterthwaite, E. J. Warren and John A. Stanly. One hundred delegates were appointed to the State Convention.

Camden county has appointed 52 Delegates, Washington county 52, and Martin county 46.

THE DEMOCRACY REJOICING OVER PENNINGTON'S SUCCESS.—The President's Organ, the Washington Constitution, on the day after the election, held forth as follows:

Accordingly, on Friday last, after the virtual election of Mr. Smith of North Carolina,—an election only defeated by the ineffable meaness of Joy Morris and his three notorious companions,—the Helferites struck their flag and confessed themselves beaten, by the withdrawal of Mr. Sherman.

On Monday Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, was nominated by the black republicans, and received the entire vote of their party. It is true that he is a black republican, and that he voted for Mr. Sherman; but he is not and never has been a Helferite. On the contrary, while governor of New Jersey he repeatedly expressed his resolution to enforce the fugitive slave law, and put down any attempt to violate the Constitution. He is thus far more tolerable than would have been Mr. Sherman. His nomination and election by the vote of Mr. Briggs is a defeat of the black republicans,—a signal defeat,—and one which they feel most poignantly. It proves, as Gen. Clark happily remarked, that "an endorser of the Helper book cannot be Speaker," and that, henceforth, the Helferites, like the turkey, wounded but not caught, "will have to roost lower the rest of their lives.

The New York Journal of Commerce goes ahead of the organ. It congratulates the country on the result and adds:—

"The defeat of the Helper candidate (Mr. Sherman of Ohio) is also a matter of just congratulation. The Republicans were determined to stand by him, as one of them expressed it, "until the crack of doom." But they became at last convinced, by repeated experiments, that his election was impossible. They were obliged to "roost lower," as Mr. Clark of Missouri expressed it; and, to avoid a greater calamity, united their strength upon an Old Line Whig; for such is Governor Pennington, although he was elected to Congress in part by Republican votes. But New Jersey Republicanism is not Black Republicanism. Certainly Gov. Pennington has no sympathy with that heresy. Although he has had no experience as a presiding officer over a deliberative body, he will no doubt bring to the situation a good degree of patience, and a disposition to act impartially. We would ourselves have preferred Smith, of N. Carolina, another Old Line Whig, on account of his better political associations, but are quite satisfied with the result as it stands. Better satisfied, we presume, than the majority of the Republicans are. The effect upon the country at so favorable a termination of the long-pending contest will be good. On the whole, he (Gov. P.) is a fair compromise between opposing interests, and we wish him success, so long as he stands by the Union on the basis of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States."

We said some hard things of Mr. Davis of Md., and some Democrats for voting for Mr. P., in the last Observer. We fear that if the Democracy go on at this rate we shall find ourselves in the wrong.

HONEST AND MANLY.—The Raleigh Standard, in its editorial account of the closing scenes of the contest for Speaker, says:—

"Mr. Briggs, of New York, an old line Whig, who voted for Mr. Smith, reproached these three Pennsylvanians in severe terms for their treachery and faithlessness. Representing as he does a considerable number of black Republicans, he also announced that while he had cheerfully voted for Mr. Smith, and desired his election, yet when he should come to the conclusion that Mr. Smith could not be elected, he would feel bound to vote for Mr. Pennington. The result shows that on Wednesday Mr. Pennington was elected by the vote of Mr. Briggs. Under the circumstances we do not perceive that he deserves censure for that vote. Situated as he is, and having done all he could to defeat Sherman, for whom he declared he never would vote, he could not well have pursued any other course."

We concur with the Standard that Mr. Briggs, (not Old Line Whig, but American,) had acted well, up to this last vote, and, whilst nothing could have induced us to give that vote, "we do not perceive that *he* deserves censure for it." He had voted for Mr. Boteler, Mr. Gilmer, and Mr. Smith, and finally for the Democratic candidate, McClernand; giving fair warning to all parties, that if his vote would not elect one of these, he would *then* feel constrained to give it to a moderate Rupublican (like Pennington) whenever it would elect him.

The Wilmington Journal copies an article from the Petersburg Press (not the Express) commenting upon the course of the Southern Opposition in Congress, and also speaking thus of the Southern Opposition press:—

"*A Scurvy Set.*—In noticing the praiseworthy action of the democratic members of Congress in rallying to the support of Smith, the South American of North Carolina, we stated our sole regret to be that this concession was made to a party as incapable of appreciating the patriotic sacrifice as of making it. The event has justified our imputation to the letter. We have a large Opposition exchange list in the Southern States, and we have not yet seen in a single paper of that class *the first syllable of commendation.*"

We don't know anything of the exchanges of the Petersburg Press. The part which concerns us is the comment by the Wilmington Journal:

"The Fayetteville Observer is a fair illustration of the remarks of our Petersburg cotemporary."

This is wilfully untrue. Words of commendation were printed in the Observer of Monday and of Thursday. We know that they were seen by the Journal, because the same paper from which we copy the above contains some remarks in reply to one of the articles in which that commendation was expressed.

The Observer has found that certain anti-Lecomptonites did not vote with the Democrats for Smith. The Observer must be aware that these men have not been counted as Democrats—have not been consulted with as Democrats, and that the Democratic party is not responsible for those who have ranged themselves with the Opposition.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Observer has found, from the Washington Constitution, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Democratic organs, and from the official list of Members of Congress in the Globe, the official organ of Congress, (whose Editor and proprietor is a Democrat,) that exactly the reverse of what the Journal says is true.

P. S. The Journal of the 4th inst makes a sort of half-and-half correction (mixed up with other mis-statements) of the above taken from its issue of the 3d inst. Why not tell the whole truth at once?

WHY MR. SMITH WAS BEATEN AND GOV. PENNINGTON ELECTED.—The Democratic Washington correspondent of the Democratic N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes to that paper of the 2d inst.:—

"On Friday, the opponents of the Republicans had demonstrated a disposition and the ability to unite upon a conservative candidate. They failed at that time to elect Mr. Smith of N. C., only because of the scruples of the three Northwestern Democrats, Messrs. Holman, Allen and J. G. Davis, in regard to voting for one who had been in any way connected with the American party. Mr. Holman was willing to vote for Mr. Smith, if Messrs. Allen and Davis would do so, but they positively refused."

When McClernand was put up in place of Smith, nine Southern Democrats refused to vote for him and of course that put him out of the question.

MR. HARRIS OF MARYLAND.—In the telegraphic account of the proceedings of the House on Tuesday last, Mr. Harris (American) of Md., was put down as having voted for Pennington. Mr. Harris gave no such vote, as we learned on Friday by the official account in the Globe, and we erred on Thursday in adding his name to the list of "Traitors" copied from the Constitution.

DISGRACEFUL.—A few years ago the Democrats made the infamous John W. Forney Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Black Republicans have followed their bad example, and Forney is again Clerk. The office is one of honor and profit, and it is sad to see it so disgracefully filled.

COTTON AT WILMINGTON.—The sales at Wilmington since Oct. 1 1859, according to a writer in the Journal, have been 11,565 bales; shipped unsold 4,787 bales; on market 1,690 bales.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, nothing of interest occurred—not a speech was delivered. After a short Executive session adj'd.

On Thursday, Mr. Fitch of Indiana made a speech on sectional matters.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., submitted the following series of resolutions:

1. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, and dangerous to the domestic peace and tranquillity, objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. Resolved, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an important element of the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to person or property, so as in the Territories, which are the common property of the United States, to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

4. Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possess the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford for that, as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

5. Resolved, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the U. S., when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction, and if Congress shall admit them as a State, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

6. Resolved, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed, and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, have unquestioned claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose, or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, revolutionary in their effect, and if persisted in must sooner or later lead the States injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judgment as to the proper mode and measure of redress.

Mr. Davis hoped a vote would be taken without debate; for to have such resolutions affirmed by the Senate without contradiction would be an era in the history of our country which would be hailed with joy by every one who truly loved it.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, after the election of Speaker, (see preceding page,) Mr. Pennington was conducted to the chair and made a brief speech, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him at this his first term of service. A representative from New Jersey, he said in conclusion, upon whose soil so many brilliant achievements were accomplished in the Revolutionary war and whose people have ever been distinguished for their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, I pray the great arbiter of our destinies that I may do no act to impair the integrity of either; but that, by wise and prudent counsels, peace and order may yet reign in our midst, and our free institutions be perpetuated to our descendants. I feel I have a national heart, embracing all parts of our blessed Union.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the senior member in point of service, and then by the Speaker to the members respectively, by States. After adopting the rules of the last House and ordering a committee of revision, the House adjourned over to Friday.

On Friday, after the usual resolutions of information to the President and Senate as to organization had been adopted, Mr. Schwartz, A. L. D., nominated J. W. Forney for Clerk; Mr. Smith, Va. Dem., J. C. Allen, late Clerk; Mr. Maynard, Tenn. Whig, N. G. Taylor. The vote was: whole no. 221; necessary to elect 111; Forney 112; Allen 77; Taylor 23; scattering 9. For Sergeant at Arms Mr. Bocock nominated A. J. Glossbrenner, present incumbent; Mr. Harris, Md. Am., H. W. Hoffman of Md. Whole vote 213; necessary to elect 107; Hoffman 114; Glossbrenner 92; Underwood 7.

Mr. Covode gave notice of his intention to introduce a protective tariff bill.

Mr. Phelps, on leave, introduced a bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department for the last fiscal year and for a part of the present one. He moved it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Pending which the House adjourned to this day.

SCENES IN CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says,—

"Numerous explanations were given as members were called to vote. But it was not until the name of Henry Winter Davis was called that every ear was strained to catch the response. He was at the moment promenading in the rear of the members seats; when suddenly wheeling, "his voice fell like a falling star" upon the House and galleries as he answered, "Pennington." such a burst of applause, mingled with hisses, has never before deafened the hall."

THE NEW SPEAKER.—The Wilmington Journal exhibits considerable familiarity with Mr. Pennington's Congressional career previous to this session, and expounds its knowledge for the benefit of its readers. As Mr. Pennington was never in Congress before this session, we suppose that the Journal has drawn its *facts* from the usual source to which it resorts for them.

WONDERFUL!—The Winston Sentinel has fully corrected its mis-statements as to Mr. Gilmer's connection with the Crooks and McBryde case! has admitted the entire incorrectness of its own statements, and the entire correctness of those made in the Observer! We are so pleased with this most remarkable occurrence—remarkable, notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of avoiding it—that we shall not trouble the Sentinel with setting it right as to some mis-statements made in introducing its "correction."

On the passage of the Post Office appropriation bill, $3,000,000 now in the hands of postmasters, with $2,500,000 on account of deficiencies for the last two quarters, and $4,250,000 for deficiencies for the last fiscal year, must be paid to mail contractors and others.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—The first response to our proposition to publish statistics of home manufactures, comes to us from Benj. Oliver, Esq., Mount Olive, N. C., who informs us that he and some others have commenced the manufacture of an improved Plow, patented by B. R. Hood, of Clinton, N. C., which they think ought to supersede the yankee cast plow. To one stock and standard can be attached every variety of plow required for a plantation, from the turning plow to the cotton opener. It is made of wrought iron or steel, as may be desired.

Let our farmers try the North Carolina plow, by all means.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.—We are requested to state, that the first No. of this paper will be issued on the 1st of March. Subscriptions, advertisements, &c., may be sent to Rev. H. F. Greene or Rev. T. S. W. Mott, Raleigh, N. C. The Editors will be glad to receive advertisements from Southern cities adapted to a religious and family newspaper.

FIRES.—The barn of John D. Taylor, in Brunswick county, with 2000 bushels rough rice and threshing machinery, has been destroyed. Loss $6,000; insurance $4,500. The dwelling and outhouses of C. Dasher, in Wilmington, owned by Mr. VonGlahn, were burnt on Saturday. The owner's loss $1600, insured for $900. The tenant's loss $100. Several neighboring houses caught from this, and were damaged, but the losses are mostly covered by insurance.

The above items are from the Wilmington Journal.

An awful calamity occurred in New York on Thursday night, by which 25 or 30 human beings perished miserably. One of those dreadful dens, a "tenement house," six stories high, in Elm street, (near the "Five Points,") in which 24 poor families, about 125 persons, were crowded, was burnt. It is supposed that a majority of the persons in the building were infants or children. The fire originated in a bake shop in the cellar, and soon spread so as to cut off escape through the doors. Some jumped from the windows and escaped with broken bones. Some were suffocated in different parts of the building, and about a dozen retreated from story to story to the roof, which was four stories higher than any adjoining house, and two stories higher than the longest ladder. The scene was appalling. Thousands of people were congregated below; the cries of parents in search of lost children, and of children looking for their parents, the groans of some wounded sufferer being conveyed to the hospital, the shrieks of the burning creatures inside the building, all conspired to make the scene most terrible. The firemen could plainly see numbers lying suffocated, and others praying. When the roof fell, with a tremendous crash, carrying with it a dozen poor creatures, the immense crowd involuntarily uttered a shriek of terror, and many went away sickened at the awful scene.

Another.—The dwelling of Daniel Early, sen., at Hyde Park, Pa., was burnt on Thursday night, with three of his children. The mother and three other children escaped from a second story window.

Extremely Cold.—A Philadelphia despatch of Friday night says: It is extremely cold to-night here. The mercury is 16 degrees below zero.

At Montreal, Canada, on Wednesday morning last, the thermometer was 22 degrees below zero.

"GOLD SEEKER."

This is the name of a splendid Horse purchased a few days ago by some of the leading members of the Agricultural Society of this county, for the purpose of improving the stock of Horses in this and the adjoining counties. This Horse was raised by Trueman B. Derick, Esq. the celebrated stock-raiser of Noyan, Canada East, and is a full-blood Black Hawk and Morgan. His pedigree is undoubted. He is about three years old, is well grown for his age, and for beauty of form, and gracefulness, and speed in his movements, is a perfect model of a Horse. This county has been rather noted for the poor quality of its Horses and we are pleased to see that an opportunity is now offered for improving them, and there is no reason why the farmers in this section of country should not raise fine Horses. It must be admitted, that in stock raising, it costs just as much to raise common sorry stock as it does the finest and best. The purchasers of this Horse have proved their devotion to the cause of Agriculture by this liberal and public spirited act, and we trust that success will attend their laudable undertaking.

A LOVER OF FINE HORSES.

Feb'y 4, 1860.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, very suddenly, Mr. NATHAN BRANSON, aged about 30 years.

In Chatham county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH FIELDS, wife of Henry Fields, in the 74th year of her age. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church for many years, and has left a disconsolate husband and several children and grand children to mourn their loss. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

COM.

Very suddenly, on the 24th Dec'r last, in Moore Co., on his way home from Fayetteville, Mr. JOHN GLASS, of Chatham county, aged over 70 years. He was much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; leaving several children and grand children to mourn his departure.

COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 4—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for E L Winslow, Mrs M Banks, C W Andrews, Miss M E Chamberlain, W G Taylor, G H Makepeace, Geo Makepeace, Jos Utley, A A McKethan, W Welsh, N C Jarrall, J M Worth & Son, A R Smith, W Overby, Geo Lauder, Myrover & Wightman, H L Myrover, A T Banks, Tyson, Kelly & Co, David Murphy, Moring & Coble, J M Vann, Cedar Falls Manf Co, C M Vanorsdell, S T Hawley & Son, M A Baker, F Smith, W C Thayer, [F] Gulf, W C McNutt, Jno S Pemberton, David Anderson, Daniel McNatt, Jos A Worth, R Mitchell, E J Hale & Son, W N Tillinghast, S J Hinsdale & Co, D & W McLaurin, J Buie, J Dodd, A Johnson, Jr, J C Stedman & Co, R M McIntosh, O S Baldwin & Co, Jno H Cook.

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday Jan'y 23d 1860.

Rev. PAUL KISTLER, A. M., Principal, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and English Literature.

Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Associate Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Chirography and Vocal Music.

We design to make this a permanent School of high grade for young Ladies and Gentlemen.

We have secured comfortable buildings for the present session and our new buildings will be completed if possible by the opening of the second Session, July 9th, 1860. Our government will be *mild* but *firm*. Great care will be taken to guard the morals of students, and none will be retained who do not sustain a good character.

Board can be obtained in good families at $7 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

Tuition, Primary per session of 21 weeks,	$6 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher English and Mathematics,	12 00
Lafin and Greek,	15 00
Hebrew, extra,	5 00
German, "	3 00

☞ Tuition charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

For further particulars address Messrs. C. W. Wooley, E. G. L. Barringer, Wm. B. Ingram and Jas. M. Lilly.

All business communications should be addressed to Rev. P. H. Scovell, Edinboro', Montgomery Co., N. C.

PAUL KISTLER.
P. H. SCOVELL.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-4tpd

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-4Y

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 6.

BACON,	11½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 33
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10¾ a 11½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	9½ a 10	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	0 00 a 1 50
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	105 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	5 85 a 5 90	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	5 60 a 5 65	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 35 a 5 40	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 10 a 5 15	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 05 a 1 10	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	60 a 70	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	90 a 95	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 25 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 70 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	a 39

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Since our last review the business in this article has been good. Our market has not ruled so firm, and our former quotations are barely sustained. Sales on Friday at 10¾. None in market this morning.

Flour—We have no alterations to make in our prices. The arrivals since our last, although not so much as for the week preceding, have been equal to the demand. Sales easily made at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—We make no change in our prices. Receipts are rather light than otherwise. Sales on Friday and Saturday at 39 cents, and some lots are said to have been held for better prices.

Bacon—Not much arriving. Sales can be easily made at quotations, according to the quality of the article.

Grain—Receipts light; market firm.

Pork—Sales in the market at 8 to 8½ cents.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 4, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow 2 75, virgin 2 20, hard 1 75. Spirits 42, (extra bbls.) Tar $2. No other transactions. Last sales of Rosin, No. 1 1 30 to 1 90, common 1 15. Corn 80 to 85. Molasses, new 27 to 29 as in quantity; old 24 to 26. Cotton 10 to 11, ordinary to good middling. Salt 80. Bacon, hog round 12½. Flour, fine 5 90, super 6 15, family 6 40. Timber $5 to 10 75.

At New York, Cotton dull; sales of 900 bales on Thursday at 10¾ to 11¼ for middling uplands; 600 on Friday at 11¼. Flour dull; Southern 5 40 to 5 75. Spirits firm at 44 to 45.

LAND AT AUCTION.

43 ACRES on the Fay. & Western Plank Road, about two miles from Fayetteville, joining the lands of Mrs. Ochiltree, W. H. Carver, and others; known as the COOK LAND; about 12 acres are cleared and produces fine crops. There is a very pretty building spot on this Land.

15 Acres near the above on both sides of the Plank Road, joining the lands of J. D. Starr, A. W. Steel, and others; there is a small clearing on this tract and a number of grape vines. A beautiful building lot.

The above Lands will be offered at public sale, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of March Court, being the 6th March 1860. Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Agent for owners.
J. H. COOK, Auct'r.

Feb'y 6. 89-4s

Presbyterian copy till sale.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the subscriber, as Guardian or otherwise, are requested to present them on or before the 20th inst. Persons indebted must settle either by cash or note, or they will find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

The Real Estate owned by me in the Town of Fayetteville is still in market and for sale on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy may apply to A. M. Campbell or myself.

M. W. JESSUP.

Feb'y 6, 1860. 89-4t

Carolinian 4 times daily, 2 times weekly.

THE SEVEN SHOOTER!
Smith & Wesson's Patent Revolver!

The lightest Pistol in the world that has force. Weight only 10 Ounces!

THESE Pistols are loaded quicker than others are capped; are sure fire under all circumstances; can remain loaded any length of time without injury to the ammunition; are not liable to get out of order; are perfectly safe to carry. Give them a trial.

Sold at the Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Store of

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 4. 89-2t

☞ **The American Almanac for** 1860: Swords' Pocket Almanac; Brooke's Fool of Quality; Prentice's Wit and Humor; Preachers and Preaching, by the Author of "Kirwan's Letters"; The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements; Irving's Sketch Book; Ada Leigh; Seven Years, by Julia Kavanagh; &c. Interlinear Translations of Xenophon, Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil, Sallust; Bullion's Analytical Grammar; Davies' Arithmetics and Keys, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 2.

New York Ledger for Feb. 11th.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for Feb'y 4th. And back numbers from Jan'y 1st.

Feb'y 4 E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of going South, offers for sale the following property, viz:

88 Acres of sand-hill Land on the Northern P. R. [7] seven miles from Fayetteville, on which is a fine Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, (my present residence). There is also on this tract, a TURPENTINE STILL of 15 bbls. capacity; a WHISKEY DISTILLERY; two Stills all complete. Also, a STORE HOUSE and COOPER SHOP; FOUR DWELLINGS for working men.

All the above named buildings are new. This is a good place to purchase Turpentine.

200 Acres Swamp Land 2 miles from the above and nearer Fayetteville, on which is a good DWELLING containing three rooms and all necessary out-buildings, about 60 Acres of which are cleared and drained and in a fine state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A team of Fine MULES; Wagons and Carts; 10 head of Cattle, 40 to 50 head of Hogs, and other articles, provided I sell the Land. None of the above is offered for sale unless I sell my Lands.

When the Land is sold then the above, besides other property, is for sale.

I will give the refusal of all the other property to the purchaser of my lands.

Terms:—I will take young Negroes in exchange, or give favorable time on the above property, if sold soon.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Jan'y 23. 89-3t

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

The Manufactories of the South MUST BE SUSTAINED.

☞ We make the above declaration, and shall, so far as is consistent with the wants of our patrons, stand square upon the platform. NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES will be introduced into our establishment in a few days; and we shall make the same to measure, in the highest style of art. They only need to be handsomely *cut*, well made, and *trimmed with real Merchant Tailor's Trimmings*, and they will *look* well.

We are now about completing extensive arrangements for the introduction of large quantities of these goods into *our Southern Houses*—numbering in all, *eight* in NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA—most of which have been established upwards of 20 years. Retailing from these establishments over *five hundred thousand dollars worth* of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, annually—a large capital hitherto employed in Northern purchases, will hereafter be *used and distributed among our own people.*

GEO. A. KEEN, Esq., of our Richmond Va., House, (firm Keen, Baldwin & Williams,) is now in Europe, where he has been located since September last. This enables us to conduct a trade as nearly independent of the North, as could well be imagined.

Our long experience among the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia—the well known character and standing of our establishment, renders it unnecessary to refer in any way to the manifold advantages we possess over others of less experience and practical knowledge in the CLOTHING TRADE.

Endeavoring, as heretofore, to meet the wants of the people, and to conduct our business acceptably to our numerous patrons, we respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of North and South Carolina.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Proprietor of
The Gentlemen's Clothing and Outfitting Establishment,
38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

January 30th, 1860. 89-1t

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,
CURTAIN PAPERS, &c.,
260 BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Our Goods are expressly adapted to the Home and Southern Market.

Feb'y 4, 1860. 89-3mpd

A CARD.

324 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, }
January 24, 1860. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

WE notice an article copied from the Atlanta Georgia Confederacy in which our name is placed in the so-called Black List of New York Merchants. This list is said to contain the name of Firms known to be "saturated and steeped in Sewardism, Brownism, Helperism and Incendiarism." So far as this charge relates to us it is malicious and false in every particular, as our friends South and North will testify.

We are directly opposed in principle and practice, sympathy and sentiment, to abolitionism, Republicanism and all the isms above mentioned. We are and ever have been thoroughly Conservative in our views, and the above charge being without foundation does us great injustice. ROBERTS, RHODES & CO.

Feb'y 4. 1t

DE FOREST, ARMSTONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Peter McRae and Dr. John Malloy for Seventy Dollars, payable one day after date to D. & W. McLaurin, and dated about the 17th Feb'y 1858. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, as I have paid it to D. & W. McLaurin for Peter McRae, and am myself satisfied.

JAS. C. McEACHIN.

Laurinburg

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,

Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently Improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime, will equal in effect and lasting power 185 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat and other Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!---Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES:—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1852; in that year, using 7½ tons: each year since, I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1852.

Respectfully, yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, Ga., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes' Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable. E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation: in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly, H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS KETCHUM.

Price, per ton, $50; per bag, 160 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds, may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES,

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 & 134 Nassau, and 11 Beckman sts., New York.

Dec 17, 1859. 77*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Oct'r Term 1859, George Cagle and Wife, et al, vs. George W. Williams, et al.—Petition for division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Williams is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying the said George W. Williams of the filing of this petition, and unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1859.

Flora Cameron vs. Neill Cameron, et. al. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary E., Cintha A., Nancy M., Thos. A., Rufus H., Flora A., and Alex'r W. Cameron, children of Arch'd W. Cameron, Dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the 4th Monday of October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1859.

Duncan McNeill vs. John A. McNeill. Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John A. McNeill, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county at the court house in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final, by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the eighty-fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for sale by E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT, 301 Pearl st., New York.

Dec'r 26, 1859. 79*3m

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

THE GULF HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken and opened the GULF HOTEL, at the Gulf, Chatham Co., North Carolina, where he will take pleasure in using his best endeavors to accommodate the traveling public comfortably and pleasantly.

JOHN H. DAVIS.

Gulf, Chatham co., Jan'y 9, 1860. 83*9tpd

A CARD.
GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do.,
Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.

Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles:
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.

G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES,

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

WM. CARTER & SON,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Leather, Saddles and Harness,
Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

A SELECT
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Studies, from $5 to $15; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra; $30; Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from time of entrance till close of Session, and no deductions unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 50 to $8 per month, including washing, lights, &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

For further particulars, address

R. P. JONES, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1859. 79*8w

C. S. BARBEE. C. C. BARBEE.

METROPOLITAN LINE.
The Most Direct Route North.

WE are running a Daily Line of Two-horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

Best two-horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches, thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock, P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,
Barclaysville, N. C.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77*8tpd

JARVIS & BAKER'S
ISLAND GUANO,
FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,
IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington.
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.

Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.

Jan'y 2, 1860.

T. M. SMITH JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co

July 28, 1859. 34*1y

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. J. HALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Asheborough, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

R. M. ORRELL.
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1855 64-

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs.

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK

ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

New Books, by Harriet B. McKeever.

EDITH'S Ministry: Sunshine, or Kate Vinton: The Flounced Robe, and What it Cost. Just rec'd.

Dec 3. E. J. HALE & SON.

Raisins! Raisins!!

IN Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes, for sale low by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec'r 22, 1859 77tf

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52 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES and SHOULDERS,

just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1859. 28tf

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE made by Rory McNair to "Malcolm McNair or bearer" for one Hundred and Six 50-100 dollars payable one day after date, and dated *about* the 28th of May 1859.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for said Note, as it has been satisfied.

M. McNAIR.

Alfordsville, Jan'y 27. 87*8t

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 20 77-

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

MALE AND FEMALE. FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Principal of Female Department.

THE third session of these Schools will open the 3d January 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be charged from entrance to the close of the term, without deduction except in cases of serious sickness. Board, $6 per month. Tuition in the English branches, from $8 to 12 50 per session. Dead languages, 15 00. French, $6. Music on Piano, $20. All other extras equally low. Contingent fee, $1. Half the tuition in advance, the other at the close of the session. The schools are situated in different parts of the village, so as to prevent confusion, and secure discipline and diligence in study. Students coming by railroad should stop at High Point, a distance of 12 miles from the schools, where private conveyance can be had. Those coming to Danville, Va., take the stage via Greensborough, N. C.

For particulars, address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

Dec'r 22, 1859. 77tf

JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,
Male and Female.

Rev. WM. L. VANEATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.

Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.
Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.
Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Painting Class.

THE 31st Session of these prosperous and growing Schools opened the 1st Wednesday in January, with all the departments of instruction filled with efficient and experienced teachers.

Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

Board, including every thing except candles,	$6 and $7
English branches,	$10 and $12
Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics,	$15
Music,	$20
Painting, in oil,	$10
Contingent fee,	$1

For further particulars address the Principal, (and Catalogues will be sent,) at Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Jany 20, 1860. 85-3m

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF 1860, WILL BEGIN THE SECOND THURSDAY IN JANUARY, and continue 21 weeks.

FACULTY.

T. H. BRAME, A. M., President and Prof. of Latin, Mathematics and Experimental Science.
REV. R. T. HEFLIN, Prof. of Moral Philosophy.
MISS A. J. SEARLE, Teacher of French, German and Oil Painting.
MISS S. E. COOK, Teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, Leather-work, &c.
MISS ———, Teacher of Music and English.
MRS. M. A. BRAME, Matron.

EXPENSES PER 21 WEEKS.

English Branches,	$15,00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	10,00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22,00
Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, each,	10,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Embroidery, Wax-fruit, Leather-work, each,	5,00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,	1,50
Contingent Expenses,	1,00
Board, including servants' attention and fuel,	50,00

Washing and lights, from $1,50 to $2 per month.

Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entrance till end of term. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.

☞ All bills payable half at the beginning and half at the end of term.

Persons desiring further information will please apply to T. H. Brame, or Rev. R. T. Heflin.

M. A. BLEDSOE, Pres't.
Board Trustees.

A. M. GORMAN, Sec'y.

Nov. 18. 69-3m

Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this 'BLOOD FOOD,' from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses, the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York,
by JAS. N. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 20 77-

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Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Principal of Female Department.

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For particulars, address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

Dec'r 22, 1859. 77tf

JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,
Male and Female.

Rev. WM. L. VANEATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.

Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.
Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.
Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Painting Class.

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Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

Board, including every thing except candles,	$6 and $7
English branches,	$10 and $12
Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics,	$15
Music,	$20
Painting, in oil,	$10
Contingent fee,	$1

For further particulars address the Principal, (and Catalogues will be sent,) at Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Jany 20, 1860. 85-3m

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF 1860, WILL BEGIN THE SECOND THURSDAY IN JANUARY, and continue 21 weeks.

FACULTY.

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MISS S. E. COOK, Teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, Leather-work, &c.
MISS ———, Teacher of Music and English.
MRS. M. A. BRAME, Matron.

EXPENSES PER 21 WEEKS.

English Branches,	$15,00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	10,00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22,00
Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, each,	10,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Embroidery, Wax-fruit, Leather-work, each,	5,00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,	1,50
Contingent Expenses,	1,00
Board, including servants' attention and fuel,	50,00

Washing and lights, from $1,50 to $2 per month.

Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entrance till end of term. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.

☞ All bills payable half at the beginning and half at the end of term.

Persons desiring further information will please apply to T. H. Brame, or Rev. R. T. Heflin.

M. A. BLEDSOE, Pres't.
Board Trustees.

A. M. GORMAN, Sec'y.

Nov. 18. 69-3m

Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this 'BLOOD FOOD,' from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia,